

No. 16,007.

號四廿月八年四十一百九千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1914.

庚申年八月二十四日

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NAVAL FLYING.

FIRST MOBILISATION OF BRITISH
AIRCRAFT.

A view of recent naval developments,
the following reference to the British
naval aircraft operations during the first
mobilisation last month will be read
with interest. The matter is repro-
duced from the Daily Telegraph of July,
17.

During the past few days the first
mobilisation of the Naval Air Service
has been carried out. Five flights of
seaplanes have flown from the Isle of
Grain to Chatham, the new base near
Southampton. The fact that all these
aerial machines, nearly a score in num-
ber, passed down Channel with only one
misadventure—speaking volumes both
for the efficiency of the machines and
the skill of the pilots. The new arm of the
Fleet, which is to be its eyes—and in the future,
its hands—has by this performance exhibited
the high standard of efficiency already at-
tained. In the course of today's exer-
cises will make a flight round the Fleet
assembled at Spithead, thus presenting
a picture of the naval conditions of the
future such as has never before been
witnessed.

To-morrow the manoeuvres of the sea-
planes will form the most interesting
feature of the naval events of a day
which will be full of interest. Early in
the morning all these ships of the air
will start from Chatham and fly to Spit-
head. Mooring have been prepared for
them off Hauler, and there they will
lie like ships of war, in two lines, in
readiness for the passing of the King.
They will be attended by a number of
torpedo-boats and picket-boats, and the
gunboat Niger will take up a position
at the head of the two lines. This vessel
has been assigned to Capt. Murray
Suter, C.B., the Director of the Air
Department, and his assistants, Com-
mander F. R. Scarlett (the inspecting
captain of aircraft) and other officers.

AIRSHIPS OVER THE FLEET.
The aircraft, with their attendant
vessels, will form a distinct section of
the naval assembly, being moored in a
place apart from the other ships-of-war,
and the spectacle will convey to the
mind of all visitors some conception of
the remarkable changes which the in-
roduction of aerial craft is destined to
effect in the art of naval warfare.

During the King's visit at least two
airships will fly from Portsmouth and
Kingsnorth and pass over the crowded
anchorage, and it is possible one of these
aerial vessels may be seen in flight above
the warships in the course of to-morrow
night. In addition to the airships and
seaplanes, a flight of eight aeroplanes
under Wing Commander C. H. Samson
will manoeuvre over the Fleet.

The concluding spectacle, to be pre-
sented when the great assembly of men-
of-war disperses early on Monday morn-
ing, will also concentrate attention upon
the new arm of the sea service. All the
seaplanes, organised in flights, will
proceed out to Spithead as soon as the
last of the 200 ships has unmoored. The
aerial craft will fly from their moorings
off Hauler out towards the Nab lightship,
and then they will pass the Royal yacht.
The rising of these birdlike machines
from their moorings and their flight in
regular formation out over Spithead into
the English Channel will present a pic-
ture such as has never been seen before,
either in this country or abroad.

COOLIES IN SHANGHAI

30,000 Out of Work.

There is considerable apprehension in
Shanghai owing to the shutting down of
the silk reeling factories and the stoppage
of the shipping, thereby throwing out of
work thirty thousand coolies.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera Dia-
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colic, dysentery, and all intestinal pains.
One dose relieve, a second dose is rarely
necessary to effect a cure. For sale by all
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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of
Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children
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Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition
to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES PROPRIETAIRES.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial
which surpasses all others by its
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
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p.m. every half hour.
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an hour.

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7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
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MONDAY, 24th AUG-25.

8 A.M. "HEUNGSHAN." 8 A.M. "HONAM."
5 P.M. "KINSHAN." 5 P.M. "FATSEAN."

TUESDAY, 25th AUGUST.

8 A.M. "HONAM." 8 A.M. "HEUNGSHAN."
5 P.M. "FATSEAN." 5 P.M. "KINSHAN."

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.10
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00
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The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the
Companies' vessels. Passengers arriving by Night Steamers from Canton (due at
Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without
extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

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S.S. "SUI TAI" S.S. "TAISHAN"
HONGKONG TO MACAO

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf
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MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 30th AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M.
and return from Macao at 2 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M., and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street
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FARES AS USUAL.

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S.S. "HOISANG"

Departures from Canton to Hongkong on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P.M.
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CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and S.S. "NANMING," 668 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at about 3 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
day at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and
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Sanitary Fluid.

Reliable Disinfectant.

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Estimates furnished on application.

HONGKONG, April 1, 1912.

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DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES,
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SHIPHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c. OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager,
Hongkong, August 12, 1914.THE KAILAN MINING
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Now obtainable throughout the East for

STEAM RAISING, FURNACE, STEEL MAKING, SHIP BUNKERS AND
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RemedyTime was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast them out.Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.ENO'S
FRUIT SALTis the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.Prepared on y by
A. C. ENO, Ltd., "FRUIT SALT" WORK, LONDON, ENGLAND.
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For particulars, apply to
K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
HONGKONG.HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the
Half Year ending 30th June, 1914,
at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings
being per share of \$125. - is payable on
and after MONDAY the 24th day of
August, Current, at the Office of the
Corporation, where Shareholders are re-
quested to apply for Warrants.By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 22, 1914.WATKINS, LIMITED.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).
LOST SCRIPT.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
following Shares in the above Com-
pany are alleged to have been LOST:—
Certificates for 50 Shares Nos. 401/450
inclusive in the name of
JAMES BACKHOUSE.Application has been made to the En-
gaged for the payment of the sum of
\$212.50 (Dollars Two Hundred and Twelve
and Cents Fifty) in respect of the First
and Final Dividend at the Rate of \$4.25
(Dollars Four and Cents Twenty-Five) per
Share declared on the 31st July, 1913, on
the above-mentioned Shares, and should
no objection be lodged with the Under-
signed within one month from date hereof,
the application will be completed with.K. CARPMAEL,
Official Receiver.
Hongkong, July 22, 1914.DAIRY FARM NEWS.
NOTHING CAN EXCEL
OUR
DAISY BRAND
TABLE BUTTERIt is pure, delicious and positively
the best brand.
On the market.
Insist on getting the genuine article.PATELL & CO
Exporters & ImportersGeneral Merchants
and
Commission Agents.HONGKONG, CANTON
SHANGHAI AND
HANKOW.THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be
described as a "Bouquet" of the Best
Cakes, Confectionery, Meats, with Wines &
Liquors.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, July 21.

ALL CONQUERING GOLF.

Signs of the growing popularity of golf
may be found in all directions. The com-
petitive events have been abnormally
numerous, the services of the best players
have had to meet an extraordinary demand,
and their appearances, to say nothing of
the more serious rivalry of the larger public
events, have brought together large crowd-
ings of spectators. Whether the crowd-
ing who take the trouble, & many have done
in recent weeks, to plod and perspire round
sun-baked courses to see the men of the
moment have been swelled to their unusual
dimensions by motives of practical interest or
by curiosity does not so far as the general
consideration is concerned, matter much.
It all shows the expansion of the game.
But one may reasonably doubt whether the
additions to the growing army of
spectators answer solely to the promptings
of curiosity, for all ball games golf is the
one in which the proportion of actual partici-
pants to onlookers is far and away the
greater. Football and cricket have thou-
sands of adherents who watch and never
play. In golf it is otherwise. In the
golfing gallery one sees the tribute of the
humble performer to the expert. I am safe
in saying that the spectators of the links are
for the most part golfers who have laid
down the not unpleasant burden of their
own sabbings to see the game as it
should be played, and for the others, the
non-playing minority, the conver-
sion from passive to active interest is
usually swift and sure. The ever-growing
list of recruits to golf is due to the cor-
respondingly urgent necessity of healthy
recreation. In this twentieth century,
when life is much, rapidly to the spur of
commerce and competition, the recreation
of the place and value of outdoor relaxation
in the scheme of things has been universal.
It is here that golf steps in and meets a
need in no limited fashion. Even if it be
admitted that its popularity lies in a
measure in its inherent appeal to mediocrity,
its claims are wide enough, and its
charms sufficiently compelling to include
among its devotees men of all ranks and
stations, of all degrees of intellect, and
of different grades of athletic ability.
It is true, as one writer has put it,
that persons of average physique;
average means, and middle-age can play it
regularly and well, and it is equally a
pastime for the schoolboys and
girls, or only enhances the compliment
to the game. The causes of its growth,
however, are not so numerous as the signs
of it. In the past few days, when the
public works of three-fourths of Scotland
have been closing down for the annual
holidays, for the "Fair and Trades"
of the day, the popularity of the golf links
in the excitement of the game has been
to a greater extent than in former years.
Of course the artizan in golf has long been
a feature of the game in Scotland, but
even in the ranks of the workers there
was room for the spread of the pas-
time, and the movement is proceed-
ing steadily. The democratization of
the game is also going on in England,
where the municipalities are moving in the
matter of providing facilities. Along with
the statements duly accredited as striking,
that on a recent Saturday over 400 players
were on the town course at Sheffield, may
be coupled such signs of the times as the
fact that the runner-up in the Yorkshire
Championship, in which county Mr. Leseed
is supposed, was a nineteen-year-old collier.
Mr. J. Smith, the winner of the
Lancashire title, Mr. R. Robinson, is a
young Southport plumber. Then comes
the news that some of the Spas are
perturbed as to their future by the
popularity of golf, a game which is
specialist in the South states recently in
splendid preventive of gout and rheu-
matism. Truly from many points of view a
wonderful game this, and it is safe to say,though to what extent is not expressible in
figures, that the spread of golf may fairly
claim some credit for the declining
average of city death-rates upon which
the Public Health Congress in Edinburgh
have been complementing themselves.

THE KING ON HIS 50TH BIRTHDAY.

In the course of a letter to the Duke of
Montrose at the close of the Scottish tour,
the King says that "it is difficult to make
any distinction where all has been so
impressive, but I do not like to write with-
out alluding to the effect produced on the
mind of the Queen and myself by an
insight into the life of the famous works
on the banks of the Clyde and of the
staple industries of Dundee. I can assure
you that we appreciate not only the ad-
mirable arrangements of the directors, but
also the warm-hearted reception from the
men and women of the factories and mills
visited by us, the workshops of which had
been so tastefully decorated in our honour."

FURNITURE CENTRAL.

A discussion on the gentility of the
afternoon tea table is going on in the pages
of the "Spectator." A part of the con-
versation is the useful called by the
painfully plain, if not vulgar, name of
"a plain." The "Spectator" suggests
"sediment bowl." Upon this a corre-
spondent writes that the term which is
used in very general Glasgow circles is
"dreg-pans." And of course the com-
ment will be "dreg vase." In these
superior "Kalmuckish" drawing-rooms
they would not need to have a guest
like the old farmer who was invited
to tea by his son-in-law. He supplied
the dregs of his cup by the simple
method of throwing them over his
shoulder. The lady of the house, trem-
bling for her beautiful wall-paper, pointed
out that there was a "dreg-vase.""Dreg-vase," merrily replied the good man
"I should be better to me to ring over my
shoulder; I'm used to working with the
dreg-vase." And they would be scandalised
by the presence of that other worthy man
who cooled his scalding tea by pouring it
into the gutter. When his wife reproved
him on the ground that "it is no lady's
reply" he answered, "Well, it's gawd-
to scald yer mouth!"

WOMEN AT BOXING MATCHES.

Perhaps the most reasonable and
adequate comment upon the presence of
women round the ring at a prize boxing
match is that provided by a sage and
candid cricket professional. He was asked
by a lady-like amateur if there was any-
thing to prevent a wicket-keeper, after
taking a ball, from pretending that he was
returning it to the bowler, and instead
snapping off the balls if the batsman
incommodiously lifted his right foot. The
answer was "Nothing—unless the wicket-
keeper happens to be a gentleman." There
is nothing to prevent a woman from
attending a boxing championship—unless
she happens to be a lady.

THE DAIRY'S SUCCESSION.

Concerning the visit of the King and
Queen to Dundee, it is recalled that the
late King Edward and Queen Alexandra
were entertained by the Dundee City
Council, and that the Dundee City
Council, in turn, were entertained by the
city only after their marriage.The pair, before entering the banquet hall,
traversed a stretch of red carpet. Later,
at the meeting of the Town Council, a
discussion arose as to what should be done
from this crisis, and a would-be learned
Bailie suggested that it should be kept as a
"memento mori" of the Royal visit.

MISCELLANEA.

A petition signed by no fewer than 401
members of the House of Commons has
been presented to the Prime Minister pray-
ing for a re-hearing of the case of Lieuten-
ant Aymer Cameron.Mr. Frederick Roddy, Lecturer in
Physical Chemistry in Glasgow University,
is appointed by the Chair of Chemistry in
Aberdeen University, and Mr. John P.
Kinloch, M.D., D.P.H., Trench Fever
Hospital, Glasgow, is the first holder of the
new Lectureship in Public Health.Consequent on the more general use of
oil fuel, the Admiralty have entered into a
contract for the construction of 20 large
tanks and an underground reservoir. They
will cost £200,000, and will be placed at
the Howcove Quarry, near the old castle,
from which all the available stone has been
extracted.Mr. D. F. Tovey, B.A., Englishist,
Surgeon, a musical theorist, writer, and
excellent of standing, has been appointed
to the Reid Professorship of Music in
Edinburgh University.OBITUARY.
John Hood, Dundee, 83. Though in
humble circumstances, he acquired great
fame as a dramatist. In early life he made
his name as a dramatist, and for a period of years
devoted himself to the study of the rosters
or wheel animalcules, contributing largely
to "Hudson and Goss" for their standard
works on the subject, several specimens
being named after him.Colonel the Hon. A. M. Calcraft of
Buckloch, 143 of the Grand or Guard,
a Crimean veteran, 84.THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3THERAPION NO. 4
THERAPION NO. 5
THERAPION NO. 6
THERAPION NO. 7
THERAPION NO. 8
THERAPION NO. 9
THERAPION NO. 10THERAPION NO. 11
THERAPION NO. 12
THERAPION NO. 13
THERAPION NO. 14
THERAPION NO. 15
THERAPION NO. 16
THERAPION NO. 17
THERAPION NO. 18
THERAPION NO. 19
THERAPION NO. 20

ROMAN FLAT LIFE.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES AT
OSTIA.The extreme interest of the exca-
vations now being carried on at Ostia, the
ancient Roman port, has induced
King Victor Emmanuel to pay several
visits to them recently. Dr. Culza, the
inspector of the work, who lectured on
the subject when he was lately in Eng-
land, sums up the results which have
been obtained during the past winter
between the theatre and the Temple of
Vulcan under four heads: the uncovering
of the Republican Decumani, or chief
streets; the excavation of a number of
shops; the placing of the Imperial Forum;
and the uncovering of two important
groups of houses of the Middle Empire.The Republican Decumani lies at a
depth of about two feet, exactly under
the Imperial street, and consists of irregu-
lar blocks of flats, with a deep furrow
in the middle caused by the traffic. It
is not supposed to date back to the early
days of the Republic, or it would be at
a much deeper level, traces of other
roads of the early Republic having been
found at Ostia more than three yards
below the present street.The shops, which are to be found at
to east side of the Temple of Vulcan,
are situated at a depth of 44 ft. lower
than the Imperial city. They consist of
four rooms measuring about 13 ft.
square, and are of great antiquity, being
believed by some authorities to belong
to the times of the Gracchi (between
200 B.C. and 100 B.C.), or even earlier.In a fine street, 164 ft. wide, which
runs parallel to the Decumani, are to
be found two groups of houses with their
second floor still standing. The three-
holds of these houses were about a yard
above the level of the street, and were
reached by an outside staircase, of which
traces have been found. The facade had
five entrances and many windows, the
central largest door measuring 104 ft.
by over 84 ft. high. In the houses
nearest to the Temple of Vulcan the
entrance staircase is perfectly preserved,
the steps being of marble and over 3 ft.
wide. Three apartments open upon a
landing from which you go up to the
floor above. The rooms, identical in all
the houses, are somewhat small, with
strong walls covered with plaster, on
which are to be found rudimentary paint-
ings.Each apartment had its balcony on
the street, joining that of the next flat,
so as to make a kind of corridor on the
outside of the second floor. These build-
ings, which are preserved to a height
never before found anywhere, in the
unity of their design and arrangement
resemble the modern flat, and are the
first to give us an idea of how the middle
classes were housed under the Roman
Empire.

A NEW FAST CRUISER.

First Sea Lord on Oil-Driven Warships.

In the presence of the First Sea Lord,
the light cruiser "Inconstant" was launched
on July 8th from the yard of Messrs.
William Beardmore and Co. (Limited),
Dalmuir, the ceremony being performed by
Princess Louise of Battenberg in the un-
avoidable absence of her mother, Princess
Louis of Battenberg.At the luncheon which followed Sir
William Beardmore, in proposing "Suc-
cess to the Inconstant," associated the
name with the name of Princess Louise.
He said that in the vessel they had just
launched, where great speed and large
radius of action were demanded, weight
must be minimized, and consequently
the greatest efficiency in metals and
other materials must be realized. Under
a great amount of experiment and
research in the structure of metals and
armor had been made by those firms
which made armour it "did not have been
possible to have an armoured ship of the
displacement, tonnage, and speed of the
Inconstant. It was of vital importance
that experiment 1 work should be en-
aged, and unless a reasonable profit was
made on all work there was less financial
surplus to make such experiments.Sir William Beardmore presented to
Princess Louise a souvenir in the shape of
an antique gold and pearl brooch.Princess Louise of Battenberg, in return-
ing thanks for her daughter, said he had a
certain connection with the name of the
ship, which added to his interest on that
occasion. Thirty-four years ago they com-
missioned the old "Inconstant," which was
very famous ship in her day. She was
practically the last of the old frigates, and
was able to maintain a speed which at
the time was quite phenomenal. They
who sailed in her claimed that she
could lie nearer the wind than any square-
rigged ship that had ever been built. The
class to which the new "Inconstant" be-
longed would be the latest and this extra-
ordinary speed could never have been
developed except for the assistance of oil.
Therefore it was satisfactory to know that
we had now secured an inexhaustible
supply of that very precious commodity
which, at the moment, might be compared
in price to liquid gold.The Man Who
Gets ThereIs the man who has blood—
real rich red blood and
plenty of it—in his body.WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND
makes blood—lots of it—life-
giving, brain-strengthening,
strength-replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.50.



THE DOLLAR MARK

never obscure our idea of
cylinder service—the first
consideration here is perfect
satisfaction in glasses and
our patrons never find reason
to complain of our charges.We use every scientifi-
c method of value in
testing the sight.FOR ALL EYE TROUBLES
CONSULT US.

HONGKONG, May 25, 1914.

1484

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received
at the Headquarters Office, Victoria
Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 Noon on
MONDAY, 25th August, 1914, for the
supply of FRESH MEAT to the Military,
for about three and quarter months,
commencing from the 21st September, and
terminating on the 30th December, 1914.Forms and other particulars can be
obtained personally between the hours of
10 a.m. and 1 p.m. or by letter to the
Office Command or Army Service Corps,
Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.Tenders must be properly
filled up, signed and dated, and no Tender
will be considered unless made out on the
proper Form and delivered at the Head-
quarters Office by noon on the day stated,
in an envelope closed and marked "Tender
for Meat."As a guarantee of good faith the sum of
\$100 IN NOTES should be enclosed with
the Tender, such sum to be forfeited to
the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept
the contract allotted to him, or to attend
at the Headquarters Office when called
upon.The right to reject all or any Tenders is
specially reserved.

Hongkong, August 20, 1914.

935

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY authorized
Mr. GUSTAV TIEDT, to Sign
the Firm.
Canton, 15th July
847 W. WEDEKIND & Co.MARTIN'S
APOL STEEL
PILLSMARTIN'S
APOL STEEL
PILLSNORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.TOTAL FUND at 31st DECEMBER, 1911.
£22,561,288.—Authorized Capital £5,000,000—
—Subscribed Capital £4,000,000—
—Paid-up Capital £2,437,600—
—Fire Fund—£3,879,114—
—Life & Annuity Funds—£1,138,180—
—Sinking Fund account—£8,613—
£22,561,288.Revenue Fire Expense—£2,567,158—
—Life and Annuity—£1,973,525—
—Branches—£628,602—
—Revenue Marine Department—£43,123—
—Office Expenses—£33,312—
£5,233,518.The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate
in literature, has been a teacher
in Government schools and a merchant in the
Colon for over ten years.He has a good method of teaching Euro-
peans to pass the Chinese examination, and
is possessed of a first rate certificate as a
Chinese teacher. He has also a good know-
ledge of Mandarin and Hakka.Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write care of
China House, or direct to 37, Hely-
wood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong May 17, 1912.

IF you have lost your appetite, one of
the big variety of dainty dishes at the
ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt
you.



Hughes and Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.
AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers
AND
Share, Coal and
General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS

"TO-KWA-WAN"
COAL STORAGE.

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A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A1. TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

Telegraphic Address
MERION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT)

THURSDAY,
the 27th August, 1914, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Lee House Street,
ABOUT 100 PAIRS OF LACE
CURTAINS.

To be sold in small lots.
Also
DOUBLE AND SINGLE BED SIZE
MOSQUITO CURTAINS (New).
Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 22, 1914. 941

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
on

THURSDAY,
the 27th August, 1914, commencing at
2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner
of Lee House Street.—
A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.
Comprising as follows:—
TEAKWOOD—Dining and Drawing
Room Furniture, Upholstered Arm-chairs
and Sofas, Carpets and Rugs, Brass and
Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Bureaux, Ward-
robes, Washstands, &c., Sideboards,
Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Tables
and Chairs, Ice Chests, etc., etc., Dinner
and Dessert Services, Crockery, Sundry Glass
Ware, Cooking Stoves, Kitchen Utensils,
Cutlery, &c., Brass Fenders and Fire
Brasses,
Also
One Large Blackwood Screen, Wall
Brackets, Inlaid Blackwood Trays, Black-
wood Folding Chairs, Cabinets, Over-
mantels, Side Tables, Desks, a variety of
Stands, etc., etc., and 2 Pianos in good
condition, several Steel Collar Trunks.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 22, 1914. 942

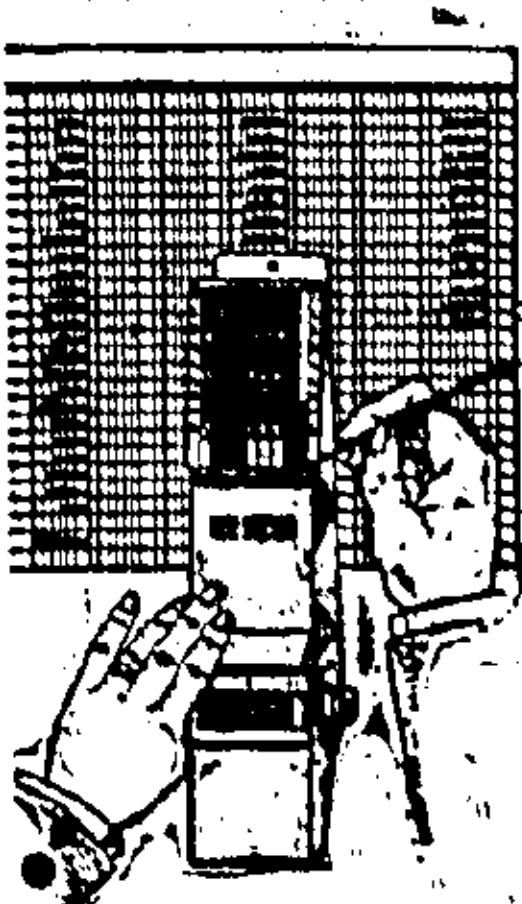


PAKIS TOILET
No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(UNDER THE ASTOR HOTEL).

THE Leading LADIES & GENTLE
MEN'S HAIRDRESSING
SALOONS in the East.
Manufacturers of SEVERAL DES ALPES,
pronounced by those who use it the best
Hairwash to prevent the falling out of hair.
J. O. SOPIESS, Proprietor.
Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1913. 1301

THE
CHINA MAIL
Typhoon Guide
PRICE 20 CENTS

If you happen to be late your meals will
be Omitously and Promptly served
just the same. Only at the ALEX.
QUA CAFÉ.



**THIS LITTLE MACHINE
DOES WONDERFUL WORK**
Every Business Man Needs One

The Rapid Computer Adding Machine adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides, computes interest and discounts with the unfailing accuracy of a large expensive adding machine although costing hardly a tenth as much. It prevents errors, saves time, and insures correct results. Has time columns, computes up to ten million. Used right on the work or with attractive metal stand as shown in picture. It never gets out of order, will last a life time and pay for itself within what it saves you the first month.

**TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS
SPECIAL OFFER.**

We will allow you a special discount on all orders sent in at once. The regular price of the Rapid Computer is \$30.00 gold, but if you will send coupon and \$25.00 gold now, we will ship this machine to you, all transportation charges prepaid and give you the metal stand absolutely free.

ACT NOW. WRITE TODAY. USE COUPON.

BAKER-VAWTER COMPANY

World's Largest Manufacturers of
Business Systems and Steel Office Equipment
Five modern factories in U.S.A.

BENTON HARBOR, MICH. U.S.A.

This Coupon is worth \$10.00 to you. Use it now.

BAKER-VAWTER COMPANY

311 SYSTEM BUILDING,
BENTON HARBOR, MICH. U.S.A.

Enclosed please find \$25.00 Gold, for which kindly send to nearest bank, all transportation charges prepaid, one \$35.00 Rapid Computer adding Machine, and Metal Stand.

NAME.....STREET.....
CITY.....COUNTRY.....
If you prefer you may send your remittance through New York Export Commission House.



EARL KITCHENER.

THE MAN OF FEW WORDS.

A Soldier War Minister.

Earl Kitchener, the new Secretary of State for War, was last year the subject of an article in the "Sketch". Lord Kitchener (as he then was) was paying a visit to London. Says the writer of the article:—
"Even if he is put into one of those short coats that in the past attended the legs of a Lord Minister in attendance, Lord Kitchener is relishing his visit to London. It is true he stands—and lies—well over six feet; it is true that there was a time when he would have obeyed the royal command with alacrity, but no zest. But times have changed. For years he was too silent a man to seek that the most comfortable guest either at the dinner-table or in a house-party. His silence was competent and dignified, the sort of silence that prompts other people to speech and action; but, for all that, it was a habit, not to be shaken off at will for a week-end. But the Lord Kitchener of to-day is garrulous compared with the Lord Kitchener of yesterday."

FROM "RATS" TO ORATIONS.
The change has come with the enlarged scope of his activities. When it was a question of moving great bodies of native troops, he spoke as few words as the shepherd who leads his flock on the South Downs. When it came to dealing with any large body of men, moneybags still served his turn. The time arrives, however, when the school-boy who says "Rats" to everything must enlarge his vocabulary; the time came when Lord Kitchener, as the director of national policy, as a trusted counsellor, in Downing Street, found that talk also had its uses. He is no longer so placid that he must be perpetually snubbing "Mrs. Colonel" or a talkative lieutenant; and, since he has no longer to enforce silence in others, he does not enforce it in himself. "I can't speak, and so I won't," he once said in apology at a dinner in New York. "It's better to say nothing than to send you to sleep." There were some famous after-dinner humorsists present, and K. of J. chose the wiser course. In Egypt, on the other hand, the Sphinx must necessarily outdo him in silence; so there, too, he has chosen well. He has now as much conversation as his predecessor, Lord Cromer.

A MATTER OF LOOKS.

The Kitchener of the special reporter "stands straight as a lance, and looks out imperiously above most men's heads; his features are deliberate and strong, his eyes built for thirteen, steel-wire endurance; steady, passionless eyes, shaded by decisive brows, a long moustache under which you divine an immovable mouth; his face is harsh and neither appeals for affection nor stirs dislike." To this class of observer he seems to have no age but the prime of life. But meet him by chance upon a station platform, when he is travelling casually, for his own pleasure; watch him in the refreshment room and at the bookstall, and your pen, if it is honest, will make a much less conventionally stern picture. His well-worn tweed suit sufficiently disguises the lance-like straightness, his cap has a look of ease and familiarity, the brown boots suggest that an orderly, instead of getting to his brushes, sometimes over-slept himself; the Kitchener you see forgets that he is supposed to look out imperiously over other men's heads; and the tanned face, after a few weeks in Europe, shows more natural red than martial brown.

THE AMBUSH BROW.

But one feature dear to the special reporter remains. "His strength lies in his eyebrows," said a woman who had seen enough of him to distrust the legend that he is made only of iron and steel.

and whips and wine. One may distrust, too, the legend that he has earned only for one woman in his life—the nurse of his infancy. "Mrs. Colonel," admittedly, he has snubbed. "The Chinese have one great qualification for being good soldiers," he once said in talk; "their wives are nonentities; they are free from the Colonel's lady who runs not only the Colonel but the garrison as well." It is in saying such things that Lord Kitchener conforms to the special reporter's picture of him; it is then that one is terribly conscious of the fierceness of his lowered brows, an ambush-brow, as they are called, for his eyes are really steel-blue.

CHARACTERS AND CHANGES.

The collapse of the economic and financial "boom" which followed the war has had its counterpart in the minds of the reasoning and educated portion of the people, so that today one appeal follows another from the mouths of the leaders in thought and action for strenuous and sustained efforts to keep pace with the other nations of the world—appeals which are accompanied by admissions that Japan is still far behind the Western Powers. Such confessions were common in the period of national self-contemplation provoked by the death of the Emperor Meiji and the opening of the new era of Taisho; and they are still common today, after the troubled months through which the country has passed. They endorse the verdict of almost every outsider that politically and socially, as a nation and as individuals, the Japanese are undergoing a process of profound change.

THE OLD ERA AND THE NEW.

Japan is the only Eastern nation where the generation now coming into control has grown up under the influence of the full flood of Western thought. The fathers of the modern State, the forerunners of a constitutional government, they founded schools and built factories and laid down railways; they established a modern Army and Navy. "Japan must be strong," they said, "if she is to exist as an independent self-respecting State, and to be strong she must have the apparatus for making money and for self-defence." Their gospel was nationalism and was based upon the retention of the old virtues of loyalty and filial devotion, upon which they thought they might rebuild the edifice of national activities. Every one should be taught to read and write, because only thus could factories be run and guns be manned; but every one should be taught also that his life was the property of the Emperor and the State, that the noblest act was the sacrifice in the cause of the emperor-decorated ruler, that unquestioning obedience, duty, and discipline were the root principles of conduct.

The task was carefully and bravely performed, but to-day it is apparent that the statesmen of Meiji have left as great a task to those of Taisho as ever they undertook themselves. A microcosm of the problem is presented in the student, girl or boy, who at home reads Spencer and Ibsen, Tolstoy and Bernard Shaw, Oscar Wilde and Maupassant, and at school hears his or her teacher extol the superhuman virtues of the Emperor, the sanctity of implicit obedience to parents, the doctrine that the whole duty of woman is to be a good wife and mother, and so forth.

THE FAMILY CODE.

Not only from within do the stress and strain of modern thought—"gears of thought," as the phrase goes in Japan to-day—bear heavily upon the officially prescribed creed of a feudal era; they are as strong and insistent from without. The industrial structure of modern urban Japan rests uneasily upon the rigid family code which constitutes the chief tenet of the past. How can that code live in the huge dormitories sheltering thousands of factory hands, the wretched conditions of the industrial dark ages of England? How can it meet the problems of poverty, disease, and overcrowding which people Europe to-day? How can it resist the increasing power of money and the temptations to

luxury, or what were better called "a higher standard of living"? It cannot.

The transformation of Japan must be completed, internally no less than externally, if only because the proletariat will not fit into the old habitation. The centre of power in the State must pass from the few to the many and in the family from the parents to the individual according to his worth; the intellectual stigma and superstitions must crumble away like the idols in the temples; the rigid nationalist ideal must yield before a recognition of the right of each man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

To guide the nation along this perilous path is the formidable task of the Japanese leaders of today, and upon their wisdom it may to some extent depend whether by revolution or evolution the change shall come.

But the success of the experiment will really depend upon the inherent worth of the people. It is not, of course, that there is no room in modernized Japan for those virtues which the Throno and the Family have been used for ages to buttress; nay, those virtues—simplicity, thrift, devotion, discipline, and self-sacrifice—must remain in any nation that would be sound. But the conception of them must alter with the conception of throne and family; and the seat of moral authority, as of political, must be transferred from the few above to those below, so as to embrace a fuller recognition of the rights and obligations of the individual.

TASK OF THE FUTURE.

In a word, the task of the new era is to make a strong people capable of resisting internal enemies. Japan may well match for one of the foremost Powers of the world because on the battlefield it is unity and uniformity of action and purpose that count for most. But when it comes to the arts of peace, to industrial competition, diversity and originality must be developed wherever they can be found, and all depends on the individual. Yet if one compares to-day the man in the street in Tokyo with his fellow in New York or London there is a vast gulf between them. The former's work is cheap, and so is his value. He has not yet even formulated the demand for a Habes Corpus Act or the right to organize in his own interest. In politics only his voice is beginning to be heard. But the sound of it is significant of much that is to come, for it is like the trumpet call that marks the opening of the new fray upon which Japan is entering. It indicates the fermentation of modern thought in the minds of an Eastern race.

GUMSOS CLEANUPS FOR 1914 (January to July.)

1914.	Ounces.	Yards.	Hours.	Value in Pence.	Dividends declared.	Average proceeds of yardage.
Jan.	650	67,000	414	P 23,725.—	5% Div. No. 10	0.3541
Feb.	644	75,000	508	23,500.—	Nil	0.3134
March	131	92,000	514	4,781.—	5% Div. No. 11	0.0002
April	904	87,500	489	32,900.—	Nil	0.3779
May	1,747	78,000	521	63,795.—	Nil	0.8390
June	698	40,000	576	25,477.—	5% Div. No. 12	0.6369
July	1,679	83,500	495	61,283.—	5% Div. No. 13	0.7437
	8,433	520,000	3,247	P 235,533.—	2% in 1914	

MODERN JAPAN.

NEW VIRTUES FOR OLD.

Evolution or Revolution.

Less than a decade ago Japan was revealed to the world as a nation of unrepentant prowess in arms, brave as she was poor, as courage in spirit as she was small in area, writing The Times Tokyo correspondent. To-day the echoes of war have died away and with them the applause. Since she no longer occupies the centre of the stage Japan is forgotten, or if she is remembered, it is by those who know her, not as a second-hand through the myths of the writer, but in practical fashion as bankers and traders, or as students in search of truth. She is described as a nation with a "thin veneer of civilization"; she knows the Western arts of war, perhaps, but she has a glimmering only of the Western arts of peace; she has a standard of honour on the field, but none in the counting-house; she is conceited and presumptuous, displaying all the ill-manners of an upstart; she has lost her old virtues (such as they were) and failed to acquire the new ones.

This, or something like this, is the indictment brought against modern Japan by the disappointed foreigner. It is not brought by the foreigner alone, Japan has suffered a fall in her own esteem no less than in the esteem of others and is plunged into a mood of self-questioning introspection. The collapse of the economic and financial "boom" which followed the war has had its counterpart in the minds of the reasoning and educated portion of the people, so that today one appeal follows another from the mouths of the leaders in thought and action for strenuous and sustained efforts to keep pace with the other nations of the world—appeals which are accompanied by admissions that Japan is still far behind the Western Powers. Such confessions were common in the period of national self-contemplation provoked by the death of the Emperor Meiji and the opening of the new era of Taisho; and they are still common today, after the troubled months through which the country has passed. They endorse the verdict of almost every outsider that politically and socially, as a nation and as individuals, the Japanese are undergoing a process of profound change.

THE OLD ERA AND THE NEW.

Japan is the only Eastern nation where the generation now coming into control has grown up under the influence of the full flood of Western thought. The fathers of the modern State, the forerunners of a constitutional government, they founded schools and built factories and laid down railways; they established a modern Army and Navy. "Japan must be strong," they said, "if she is to exist as an independent self-respecting State, and to be strong she must have the apparatus for making money and for self-defence." Their gospel was nationalism and was based upon the retention of the old virtues of loyalty and filial devotion, upon which they thought they might rebuild the edifice of national activities. Every one should be taught to read and write, because only thus could factories be run and guns be manned; but every one should be taught also that his life was the property of the Emperor and the State, that the noblest act was the sacrifice in the cause of the emperor-decorated ruler, that unquestioning obedience, duty, and discipline were the root principles of conduct.

The task was carefully and bravely performed, but to-day it is apparent that the statesmen of Meiji have left as great a task to those of Taisho as ever they undertook themselves. A microcosm of the problem is presented in the student, girl or boy, who at home reads Spencer and Ibsen, Tolstoy and Bernard Shaw, Oscar Wilde and Maupassant, and at school hears his or her teacher extol the superhuman virtues of the Emperor, the sanctity of implicit obedience to parents, the doctrine that the whole duty of woman is to be a good wife and mother, and so forth.

THE FAMILY CODE.

Not only from within do the stress and strain of modern thought—"gears of thought," as the phrase goes in Japan to-day—bear heavily upon the officially prescribed creed of a feudal era; they are as strong and insistent from without. The industrial structure of modern urban Japan rests uneasily upon the rigid family code which constitutes the chief tenet of the past. How can that code live in the huge dormitories sheltering thousands of factory hands, the wretched conditions of the industrial dark ages of England? How can it meet the problems of poverty, disease, and overcrowding which people Europe to-day? How can it resist the increasing power of money and the temptations to

luxury, or what were better called "a higher standard of living"? It cannot.

The transformation of Japan must be completed, internally no less than externally, if only because the proletariat will not fit into the old habitation. The centre of power in the State must pass from the few to the many and in the family from the parents to the individual according to his worth; the intellectual stigma and superstitions must crumble away like the idols in the temples; the rigid nationalist ideal must yield before a recognition of the right of each man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

To guide the nation along this perilous path is the formidable task of the Japanese leaders of today, and upon their wisdom it may to some extent depend whether by revolution or evolution the change shall come.

But the success of the experiment will really depend upon the inherent worth of the people. It is not, of course, that there is no room in modernized Japan for those virtues which the Throno and the Family have been used for ages to buttress; nay, those virtues—simplicity, thrift, devotion, discipline, and self-sacrifice—must remain in any nation that would be sound. But the conception of them must alter with the conception of throne and family; and the seat of moral authority, as of political, must be transferred from the few above to those below, so as to embrace a fuller recognition of the rights and obligations of the individual.

TASK OF THE FUTURE.

In a word, the task of the new era is to make a strong people capable of resisting internal enemies. Japan may well match for one of the foremost Powers of the world because on the battlefield it is unity and uniformity of action and purpose that count for most. But when it comes to the arts of peace, to industrial competition, diversity and originality must be developed wherever they can be found, and all depends on the individual. Yet if one compares to-day the man in the street in Tokyo with his fellow in New York or London there is a vast gulf between them. The former's work is cheap, and so is his value. He has not yet even formulated the demand for a Habes Corpus Act or the right to organize in his own interest. In politics only his voice is beginning to be heard. But the sound of it is significant of much that is to come, for it is like the trumpet call that marks the opening of the new fray upon which Japan is entering. It indicates the fermentation of modern thought in the minds of an Eastern race.

AUCTIONS.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 31st day of Aug., 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of "R.W.S." LAND at Kennedy Town and North Point respectively in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rents to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

Lot No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Area in Acres.	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.
1.	Lot 100, Kennedy Town.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	14,840	1,484,000
2.	Lot 100, North Point.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	14,840	1,484,000

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Hongkong, July 1, 1914.

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Hongkong, October 21, 1913.

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Washing Books.

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Table Dishes with Wine & Liquor.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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RESERVE FUND: £1,000,000

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COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Rev. Mr. D. Landale—Chairman

W. L. Patterden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., P. H. Holroyd, Esq., O. T. M. Edkins, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., G. V. Gubbay, Esq., Hon. Mr. M. Shalins.

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Acting Managers:

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Chemically, an exact reproduction of a well-known German spring, at half the price. Blends perfectly with spirits, especially Whisky. Once try a Whisky Pyeris, and you will ask for it again.

Bottle \$0.85 per doz. Split 50 cts. per doz.

STONE GINGER BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in the Far East. The real charm of Stone Ginger Beer is the flavor produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger Beer can be said to be genuine.

Bottle \$0.85 per doz. Split 50 cts. per doz.

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FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS IN
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24, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG

Hongkong, July 21, 1914.

Solely by means of numerical superiority, the Germans have pushed forward through Belgium. That they have been allowed to do so without resistance on the part of the Allied Forces indicates that such an advance fits in well with the plan of campaign about to be initiated by the Allies, who are now thoroughly prepared for the German advance. Germany's objective of course is France, and the latest news to hand states that she is now trying to enter that country by Audenarde. That the so-called invincible army of Germany should have taken almost three weeks to reach France must be galling to that brawny power, who probably gave themselves three days to pass through little Belgium. Surprised in Belgium, where they were virtually defeated—they having failed to accomplish their main object, namely, the taking of the Liege and Namur Forts—they are likely to be more surprised in their attempt to enter France. In Alsace the French troops are in East Prussia, the Russian troops continue to drive the German troops before them, while the French Fleet is bombarding the Adriatic port of Cattaro, which the Austrians are futilely striving to hold. On both land and sea Austria's participation in the war has, so far, been disastrous to herself, her Fleet being bottled up in the Adriatic as is her Ally's Fleet in the North Sea, while the Russians and Serbians have unquestionably inflicted severe losses upon them on land.

The rumours current in the Colony during the past few days that the Germans had surrendered Tsingtau are now proved to be fallacious, as it is officially announced that Japan has declared war on Germany. Evidently, Germany has declined or ignored Japan's "notice" that Tsingtau should be handed over to her. There can be but one result of Germany's action—namely, the loss of their treasured Far Eastern port, upon which they have spent millions of marks. The place is believed to be fairly well fortified, and as it is guarded by some five thousand Germans, mostly reservists, a strenuous effort will, of course, be made to hold it. It, however, is doomed.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Gamers' Cleanups for January—July 1914 are given on page 3.

Lady May will be "At Home" tomorrow at Mountain Lodge.

Two parts of a rifle and 240 rounds of ammunition have been retrieved from the harbour.

While travelling on this s.s. Tandu, Mr. Russ, a passenger, was robbed of \$200 in silver.

Mr. Fromm has reported to the Police that \$240 worth of silver and rolled gold watches have been stolen from his show case.

The police are prepared to assist in the prosecution of any persons who encourage the public providing that complainants will attend the Court to give evidence.

Two Chinese have been removed to the Hospital suffering from injuries received through falling from the first floor in a house in First Street, during a false alarm of a police gambling raid.

Mr. Guy, of the Victoria Dispensary, has reported that someone entered the Dispensary through the front door and stole two bottles of medicine, valued at \$10. The miscreant also made an unsuccessful attempt on the safe.

The Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., have issued an express in which they state that as both the Shanghai-Nagasaki cables are interrupted, traffic to and from Japan is being forwarded via Formosa subject to considerable delay or may be sent via Khabarovsk-Vladivostok.

Eight fatal cases of plague were notified last week. The only other case of communicable disease notified was of Puersperal fever. The plague cases reported from January 1st to date number 2,131 with 1,988 deaths. Of ten Europeans who contracted the disease this season two died.

A farmer, of Ngai Tau Kok village, and his wife were attacked at their dwelling last evening by six men, four of whom carried iron bars while the other two held torches. The farmer and his wife were seized and had their hands tied behind them. The robbers then searched the house and stole jewellery and clothing to the value of \$200.

THE CANNON CASE.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

Unpaid Securities.

In Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court this morning, before the acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Gompertz), Mr. Justice Hazland (acting Puisne Judge) and Mr. Justice Melbourne, application was made by the appellant in the action F. T. Marques of : seas, (appellant) versus the Great Western Smelting and Refining Co., of San Francisco, (respondents) for leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the judgment of the Full Court of Appeal in favour of the respondents.

In the original action the Great Western Smelting and Refining Company claimed from defendant as guarantor under an agreement for the supply to the plaintiff company of certain old iron and brass cannon in the Kwangtung Province of China the unpaid balance of a sum of \$200,000 Mex. advanced to Arndt & Co., the second party to the agreement. The judgment of the Full Court of Appeal in favour of the plaintiff company was for a sum of about \$28,000 and costs.

The application was made by Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., (instructed by Mr. C. H. Hyndes, Esq., of Messrs. D'Almeida & Co., Solicitors) and by Mr. E. B. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. Elton Foster (instructed by Mr. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grief) on behalf of the respondent company.

Mr. Pollock, K.C., asked for leave to appeal to the Privy Council and for a stay of execution. His latest application was opposed as there was an affidavit in support of the judgment of the Full Court of Appeal.

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TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received at the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 4.25 p.m. last Saturday—

Cyclone or Typhoon, N. of Naha, moving N.N.W.

LOOKING FOR UNCLE.

Chinese Charged With Trespass. Before Mr. Wood this morning, a Chinese was charged with trespassing at 153 Wanchow Road, with felonious intent, on Sunday.

A houseboy said that at 10 p.m. he heard a shout from the other boys and immediately closed the back door. He then discovered defendant inside the house near the back entrance. He spoke to defendant and he replied, but witness could not understand what he said.

Defendant told Mr. Wood that he went to the house to find his uncle who was employed there as a cook.

Mrs. Bonas said she changed her cook about a month ago. She did not know his name. She saw defendant in the custody of her boy.

Search for the uncle was made yesterday by the defendant in the company of a detective but he could not be found. The case was adjourned for further inquiry.

HUMOUR OF THE SIXTIES.

Being Part from "The China Punch."

(Published at the "China Mail" Office between May 1867 and November 1876.)

A SUGGESTION. The best Ordinance to deal with Hongkong Pirates—Ridged Ordinance.

AN ASTRONOMICAL CONCLUSION. Scene: Veranda after dinner. 24 moonlight—Enter Robertson.

Robertson—Boy, bring me a weed. Boy—What thing? (Brings cigar.)

Robertson (overlooking with a sense of the beauties of nature, coffee and cigar): That belong number one moon, eh?

Boy (looking wistfully)—That belong number one moon.

Robertson—You think have got man to ride that moon?

Boy (looking no you-dont-ah)—Oh! how can? Moon belong all same lamp light—no can.

Robertson thinks the vexed question of the moon's habitation set at rest for ever.

MUSICAL. Why is toast in the morning like the Sol Fa Scale?

Because it begins with dough and ends with tea.

(By an Irish contributor) Q.—Why is the slow protracted utterance of some classes of Chinese like St. John's Church? (Oh!)

Q.—Why is a "Friend of China" like a policeman?

A.—Because it runs down everybody.

Q.—Why is the Government of Hongkong a superfluity?

A.—Because it has been "one too many" for the colonists on certain legislative questions.

Why should our energetic Chief of Police be propositioned by ship Captains on the China coast?

Because he has all the Sikh lions under his thumb.

New code of signals for the Peak. To make a signal for a hawk—Pull a dog's tail.

Q.—Why does a gun-boat during an engagement with pirates resemble a Chinaman?

A.—Because a Chinaman does pig-die and a gun-boat does pitch-in.

He—When do we expect an extraordinary meeting of the water and a wonderful freak of nature?

Sue—When "an ironclad" Ocean enters the China Sea and fires a salute.

Query and answer. Which of all the Ordinances in this Colony is more honored on the bench than in the observance?

The Whipping Ordinance.

A CATCH (TO A PRETTY TUNE.) There's a curious sort of game, Called in England by the name, Of Hankow Twank.

Some in China play the game, Shipping tons for sake of fame, Of Hankow Twank.

Advice to persons about to visit Japan.—Whatever ye do, see Yedo.

Q.—What is the difference between a magistrate in bathing drawers, and the acquittal of Looney Lam Kwei, charged with piracy?

A.—The one is a bare justice of the peace, and the other is a bare piece of justice.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Rough's Service to the China Mail)

THE PROGRESS OF
THE WAR.JAPAN DECLARES WAR
AGAINST GERMANY.CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE
FRENCH AND RUSSIAN
TROOPS.

GERMAN TROOPS MOVING TOWARDS FRANCE.

GERMANY HAS NO REPLY TO MAKE TO JAPAN.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 10.20 p.m.

An official statement issued in Berlin says that Germany informed the Japanese representative that she had no reply to make to the Japanese demand.

JAPAN AND GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 11.45 a.m.

The Japanese Ambassador expects that Japan would declare war during the course of the day.

WAR DECLARED.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 3.20 p.m.

Japan has declared war on Germany.

JAPAN DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 3.45 p.m.

Router learns from the Japanese Embassy that the Emperor of Japan has issued the following rescript:—"We declare war on Germany. We command our Army and Navy to carry on hostilities against the German Empire with all our strength."

The Rescript points out that while Japan had hoped to preserve peace in the Far East by maintaining strict neutrality, the action of Germany had compelled Great Britain, our Ally, to open hostilities. Germany is busy with warlike preparations at Kiaochoo, while her armed vessels threaten our and our Ally's commerce. The Press Bureau announces that Japan has declared war on Germany.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY INSTERBURG.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Russians, after an engagement with the German troops outside Insterburg, occupied the town.

JAPANESE PREPARED TO ATTACK TSINGTAU.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Japanese are prepared to attack Tsingtau which is being defended by several thousand Germans. It is believed that the harbour and outskirts are mined.

BATTLE PROCEEDING IN HAINAUT.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Following a bloody engagement at Luttre, a battle is proceeding in the Belgian province of Hainaut.

RUSSIA'S SUCCESSSES IN EAST PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, in an official despatch states that the successes achieved at Gumbinnen by General Rennenkampf's army are of great strategic value.

CATTARO BEING BOMBARDED.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The French fleet and batteries of Montenegrin mountain guns are bombarding Cattaro.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE GOLDAP.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

It is officially stated that the Russian army has captured Goldap.

FRENCH MAKING GREAT PROGRESS IN ALSACE.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Official despatches announce that the French are making great progress in Alsace.

FRANCE ADVANCES 210,000,000 TO BELGIUM.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 4.25 p.m.

France also has advanced 210,000,000 to Belgium to meet the necessities of war.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSSES.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 4.10 p.m.

The Russians captured a battery and many prisoners near Gumbinnen. The Russians were also successful at Krasno, Galicia, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and capturing six officers and 1,250 men.

BY TELEGRAPH.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 4.55 p.m.

America's reply to Japan says that America understands that Japan is not seeking territorial aggrandisement, but promises to restore Tsingtau to China, and to maintain the integrity of China in accordance with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Also that Japan will consult the United States before taking steps beyond the boundaries of Tsingtau.

THE BELGIAN ARMY'S TASK.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 2.40 a.m.

A Belgian communiqué says the Army has been able to carry out in entirety the first role devolving upon it of gaining time. Not having to fight alone, it merges its own object, the defence of Belgium, in the general strategic aim of the Allies, to crush the enemy as a whole. The Allies are not yet in a position to co-operate in their entirety with the Belgians, but in a few days this will no longer be the case.

THE BELLIGERENTS AND THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 4.25 a.m.

It is officially announced that as France and Russia intend to observe the provisions of the Declaration of London, Great Britain will act in conformity therewith subject to slight modifications.

U.S. GOVERNMENT WAR RISKS INSURANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The United States Senate passed a Government War Risks Insurance Bill.

SCATTERING MINES IN THE NORTH SEA.

GERMANY'S BARBAROUS METHODS.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 4.10 a.m.

The British Admiralty states that the Germans are continuing the practice of scattering mines indiscriminately upon ordinary trade routes. Consequently neutral ships traversing the North Sea, no matter what their destination, are exposed to the gravest danger. The Admiralty therefore impress on British and neutral shipping the vital importance of touching at British ports before entering the North Sea in order to ascertain the route and channels which the Admiralty are keeping swept, along which the dangers are reduced as far as possible.

While reserving to themselves the utmost liberty of retaliatory action against this new form of warfare, the Admiralty announce that they have so far laid no mines during the present war, and are endeavouring to keep the sea routes open for peaceful commerce.

TWO DANISH SHIPS STRIKE MINES AND FOUNDER.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 3.10 a.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the Danish steamship Maryland struck a mine in the North Sea and foundered. The Danish steamship Broberg witnessed the accident and launched her boats, but was unable to find the crew. During the search the Broberg also struck a mine and foundered. The crew were saved and landed at Lowestoft. The accident happened on the main trade route, thirty-five miles from land.

ITALY'S INTERVENTION A QUESTION OF DAYS.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 2.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Malta telegraphs that the Mediterranean is free from hostile ships, and that he learns from influential Italian quarters that Italy's intervention in favour of the entente is only a question of days.

THE GERMANS MOVING TOWARDS FRANCE.

The Germans in Belgium are said to be marching towards France via Andenarde.

GERMANS USING DUM-DUM BULLETS.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 4.35 p.m.

France has protested to The Hague Powers that Germany is using dum-dum bullets.

FRANCE'S PLEDGE TO BELGIUM.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

It is officially stated in a Paris official communiqué that France expresses deepest sympathy with the sufferings of Belgium. The communiqué adds that France and Belgium are indissolubly bound together by blood, and that France is resolved to liberate the territory of her Ally until not a single German remains in Belgium.

SERVIA AND AUSTRIA.

COMPLETE VICTORY FOR THE SERVIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 7.40 a.m.

A telegram from Rome states that the dispatches, published in the newspapers, from Nish on the 21st inst. state that Headquarters announce a complete victory for the Servians.

The battle lasted four days and took place near Lonitza. Each side of the Austrian Army that crossed the River Drina was overthrown.

The losses on both sides were enormous. The victors took several thousand prisoners.

TEA FOR THE "TOMMIES."

CEYLON PLANTERS' GIFT TO THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 1.40 a.m.

The Ceylon Planters' Association has offered one million pounds of tea for the use of the Imperial troops. Earl Kitchener has gratefully accepted the offer.

GERMAN PRISONERS BEING SENT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 1.40 a.m.

German prisoners numbering 18 officers and 433 men have left Bruges for Dunkirk escorted by gendarmes with fixed bayonets. Their destination is said to be England.

GERMANY IMPOSING WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 4.25 a.m.

The Germans have imposed a war contribution of £2,000,000 upon the Province of Liege.

The Press Bureau announces that the Germans have also imposed a war contribution of £3,000,000 upon the city of Brussels.

GERMAN SUCCESSES IN BELGIAN.

LONDON, Aug. 21, 6.10 p.m.

The Germans have occupied Alost and Wetteren and are momentarily expected at Ghent. The people are fleeing to Ostend.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE "KAISERIN ELISABETH" TO BE DISARMED.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 4.30 a.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the Austrian Government has ordered the disarmament of the cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth, now at Kiaochau, and the transfer of the crew to Tientsin.

100,000 VOLUNTEER FROM CANADA.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 4.30 a.m.

100,000 have volunteered for active service in Canada and 27,000 are already mobilising.

GHENT AND OSTEND.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 4.5 a.m.

It is reported that the Germans have occupied Ghent and Ostend.

THE ENEMY STILL CROSSING THE MEUSE.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 11.30 a.m.

The Germans have started bombarding Namur. Columns of the enemy continue to cross the Meuse outside the range of the Namur guns.

RUSSIANS INVADE AUSTRIAN TERRITORY.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 10 a.m.

It is officially stated in St. Petersburg that the Russian troops crossed the Narech river on the 20th inst. and invaded Austrian territory. In East Prussia Russian aviators dropped bombs on military buildings.

CANADA'S WAR APPROPRIATION.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 4.25 a.m.

The Canadian House of Commons has passed a war appropriation of \$50,000,000 (gold). Sir R. Borden, the Premier, has promised to consider the suggestion that Canada recognise the Belgians' heroism by giving them a hospital.

RUSSIANS FIGHTING FOURTEEN GERMAN REGIMENTS AT GUMBINNEN.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 1.20 a.m.

The Russians continue the offensive in the Gumbinnen district and are now fighting at least fourteen German regiments of infantry with heavy guns. The Russian cavalry have already captured two guns.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS BUREAU.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Press Bureau desires the public to remember that almost all the news comes from our side. The enemy, however, from the meagre news that is filtering through, claims success in the Western theatre. As the campaign is on an enormous scale, anything that has already happened can only be of minor importance. Nothing hitherto deserves to be called a victory. France had had gratifying successes in Alsace; the Germans had obliged the Belgian Army to retire to Antwerp; the Russians, to the East, had gained ground, but the campaign there can scarcely be said to have commenced. To exaggerate minor episodes into triumphs for the Allies is misleading. It may be said, however, that there has been one noteworthy success, namely, that Germany, at the end of three weeks, had not yet attempted to attack France. Even the partially successful attack of a week ago might have interfered with the concentration of the French Armies and have proved prejudicial to subsequent operations.

The apprehension that the enemy would be ready first is incorrect. The situation of the Allies to-day, in a military sense is satisfactory.

BRITISH RELIEF FUND.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Prince of Wales' Fund for the relief of the distressed, now amounts to £1,500,000.

THE SERBIAN ROUT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 5 a.m.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the routed Austrians fled to the Drina bridges pursued by the Servians all along the line. The Servians captured forty guns, a number of horses, ammunition, etc.

A GERMAN OANARD.

PREMATURE REJOICINGS AT SHAMEEN.

We learn on excellent authority that the German Consul at Canton caused a notice to be posted outside the German Consulate, on the Shameen announcing that the Germans had annihilated the French 7th Army Corps.

This news was obviously incorrect, for the Corps mentioned is at Belfort, far away from any German troops, but it was made the excuse for much rejoicing among the Germans.

It is difficult to understand how such a thing can happen on British territory.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE WAR SITUATION.

TELEGRAM FROM H.E. SIR JOHN JORDAN, H.B.M. MINISTER AT PEKING.

The Colonial Secretary has courteously sent us the following important communication:—

The following telegram has been received by the Governor from H.B.M. Minister at Peking through H.B.M. Consul-General at Canton: PEKING, August 22nd, 1914, 2.20 p.m.

Following is summary of naval situation. Since declaration of war fleet have been responsible for safety of expeditionary force which completed disembarkation in France on August 18th: disembarkation is total and effected in perfect order and without casualty.

Work of navy in Atlantic and elsewhere in safeguarding trade routes is best exemplified by fact that at Lloyd's yesterday war risk rates fell to 22 per cent. for almost any voyages of British ships, whereas rate to insure freights of corn paid by steamers from North America to a British port is 30 per cent.

German fleet outside Baltic is confined to harbour.

English commerce is almost normal.

German seaborne commerce is paralysed.

Only casualty is loss of light cruiser Amphion blown up by mine after having sunk German minelayer Konigin Louise.

One German submarine sunk in North Sea.

Military position is as follows:—German forces at present extend to the North of neighbourhood of Basle through Liege to point in Belgium to the east of Antwerp and near Dutch frontier.

Outstanding feature of operations up to present has been delay caused to contemplated German offensive across Meuse and defence of Liege where forts are still intact. This has permitted orderly mobilisation and concentration of French army and British expeditionary force. German troops have now crossed Meuse both above and below Liege and are gaining some ground slowly westward but their advance cavalry has been continually checked by Belgians.

In the South where German armies are apparently on the defensive French are advancing on long line into Alsace-Lorraine great extent of which they now occupy after driving back in several engagements corps opposing them.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE POPE'S WILL.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Pope's will contains the phrase: "I was born poor, have lived poor and wish to die poor." His Holiness desired a modest burial in St. Peter's.

SMUGGLING OPIUM SEIZED.

Capture in Boarding House.

In searching a Chinaman's cubicle for opium, Detective-Sergeant Murphy found six tins scattered in various parts of the room. One tin was found in the bed and another near the table. Twelve tins of opium were concealed in the bed pillow. In an adjoining cubicle were several new tins which had been pushed under the partition. The tins were shaped to fit the curvature of the legs and body and thus facilitate smuggling.

Defendant, who was arrested in a boarding house, had left Canton on the night previous and said he brought the drug with him. A pair of scales belonging to the boarding house were also found in defendant's cubicle.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$250 or two months' imprisonment and \$100 or one month for being in illegal possession of opium and opium tins, respectively.

WAR SCENES IN LONDON.

Tremendous Excitement.

Some idea of the excitement in London at the outbreak of war is conveyed by a telegram, dated the 3rd inst., printed in Rangoon papers. The scenes in the West End were unparalleled since the Boer war. The streets were thronged with excited thousands. Special editions of the papers were published with bewildering rapidity and were eagerly purchased and read under the gas lamps. The Territorials marching down the Strand were cheered with enthusiasm. Soldiers and sailors in Trafalgar Square were surrounded by an immense crowd, amongst which were many Frenchmen. Motors drove through the West End, the occupants waving French and British flags and singing patriotic songs. Almost all evening scenes were witnessed at Oxford Circus, where an immense crowd of French reservists had assembled in the evening prior to departure for Paris accompanied by their wives and sweethearts. Thousands of German reservists left Liverpool street homewards by train and were cheered by their compatriots.

NELSON'S GUNS IN ACTION.

The Defence of Berat.

From further details which I have now received of the defence of Berat, by Captain Chilliard and his men against the Albanian insurgents, writes the Times correspondent at Durazzo, it appears that some of the guns used were actually those presented by Nelson to Ali Pasha, the Lion of Janina, to encourage him in his hostility to Napoleon. They were used later by Ali Pasha in the campaign in which he crushed his enemy, the Pasha of Berat.

A deputation consisting of the Prefect, the Judges, the Commandant, and other notable of Korice waited to-day and begged me to transmit an appeal for help from the starving refugees now accumulating at Avlona, who number over 100,000. Independent evidence shows that the distress is terrible, and even if the number of the refugees were halved the problem of feeding them would be beyond all local means. For those charitably inclined the simplest way to help would be to send a shipload of provisions without delay. Food is the principal necessity; clothing is of secondary consideration.

Heartrending stories are told of the suffering of the starving and waterless multitude during weeks of terror. Panic bred by the Epitro atrocities around Korice reigns throughout the countryside, and the dread of the Greeks who are now devastating Southern Albania is only comparable to the fear of the pestilence.

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR SERVICE ABROAD.

Ottawa, (July 31).—Reports received at the Canadian military headquarters here show that a strong military feeling is developing throughout the Dominion. Companies of infantry regiments, of cavalry corps and of artillery batteries are volunteering the services of themselves and their men for service abroad. The commander of the Governor General's Foot Guards, the personal corps of the Duke of Connaught, to-day volunteered his regiment for service.

The members of the Canadian government who are scattered throughout the country on business or holiday missions have been recalled to Ottawa by Sir Premier Borden and most of the Ministers are expected to arrive to-morrow, when a Cabinet council will be held.

The most important question which the council will have to deal with is the manner in which the Canadian militiamen will be called for active service. While the law is held to contain authority for the sending of the militia units abroad for service, the government will have to decide whether it will be the best policy to order out the regiments and batteries or to call for volunteers.

Such course will be followed will not be decided until the question is considered at a full meeting of the Cabinet. The decision may be reached to-morrow, or it may be postponed until Monday, when practically all the Ministers will be present.

—New York Herald.

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Yokohama	Colombo	Shanghai	Hong Kong	from Colombo	Marshall	Pyramouth
Yokohama	Colombo	Shanghai	Hong Kong	from Colombo	Marshall	Pyramouth
Yokohama	Colombo	Shanghai	Hong Kong	from Colombo	Marshall	Pyramouth

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1st SALOON	"A"	Accommodation	SINGLE	285.	RETURN	570.
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2nd SALOON	"B"	Accommodation	SINGLE	201.	RETURN	402.
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Yokohama	Shanghai	Hong Kong	Swatow	London	London	London
Yokohama	Shanghai	Hong Kong	Swatow	London	London	London
Yokohama	Shanghai	Hong Kong	Swatow	London	London	London

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1st SALOON 250 SINGLE 275 RETURN
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MARSEILLES, LONDON	KATORI MARU.	Tons 20,000	WEDNESDAY, 28th August, at 10 a.m.
SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.	KAMO MARU.	Tons 16,000	WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, E.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU.	Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 25th August, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.	YOKOHAMA MARU.	Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 8th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	KUMANO MARU.	Tons 9,300	WEDNESDAY, 28th Aug. at Noon.
DAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	TANGO MARU.	Tons 13,500	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept. at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE	KAMAKURA MARU.	Tons 12,500	MONDAY, 31st August.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU.	Tons 18,000	THURSDAY, 27th August at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KIRIN MARU.	Tons 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th August.
NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU.	Tons 9,300	TUESDAY, 25th August at 5 p.m.
COLOMBO via SINGAPORE, HAKATA MARU.	HAKATA MARU.	Tons 12,500	SATURDAY, 5th Sept.

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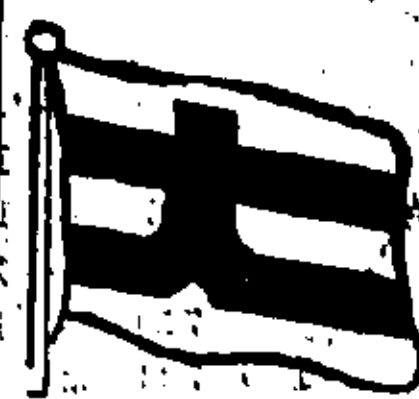
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S.S. 'KAJO MARU' Capt. Y. Yamamoto, Wednesday 26th Aug., at 2 p.m.

For TAMSUI via SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. 'DAIGI MARU' Capt. S. Tokuyoshi, Sunday 30th August, at Noon.

S.S. 'DAIJI MARU' Capt. K. Murakami.

For ANPING AND TAKOW via SWATOW AND AMOY.

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Butcher Meat.

Butcher Meat	Cts.
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut—Mal Lang Pa	1b 20
Beef—Ham Ngau Yuk	22
Road—Shiu	20
Breast—Ngau Lam	15
Soup—Tong Yuk	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20
Nirlein Cotom—Ngau Lau	28
Sausages—Ngau Chuan	20
Bullock's Brains—Know	par 50
Tongue Fresh—Ngau Li	50
Head—Ngau Tau	1b 20
Heart—Ngau Sun	1b 12
Thump—Chu Tau	20
Feet—Chu Kark	10
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
Tail—Ngau Mei	20
Liver—Ngau Kiu	1b 15
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calve Head & Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-kark	1b 28
Mutton Chop—Young Pui Kwat	28
Leg—Young Pui	28
Shoulder—Young Shau	25
Pigs Chittings—Chu Chong	27
Brains—Chu Know	per set 24
Feet—Chu Kark	1b 12
Fry—Chu Chak	15
Head—Chu Tau	17
Heart—Chu Sun	each 10
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	8
Liver—Chu Con	1b 24
Pork Chop—Chu Pui Kwat	25
Leg—Chu Pui	27
Pab or Lard—Chu Yau	—
Shoeps' Head and Feet—Young Tau Kark	set 65
Heart—Young Sun	each 10
Kidneys—Young Yiu	25
Liver—Young Con	1b 25
Sicking Pigs To Order—Chu Chai	9
Suet—Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	20
Mutton—Sang Young Yau	24
Veal—Nga Chai Yik	20
Sausages—Nga Chai Chong	20

Poultry

Poultry	Cts.
Chicken—Kai Chai	30
Capons, Large, Small—Shi Kai	32
Ducks—Ap	20
Doves—Pan Kau	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau	per doz 25
Fowls, Canton—Kai	1b 38
Hainan—Hot Nam Kai	30
Geese—Nga	18
Bees Wild Shai—Shang-hoi Yee Ngo pair	—
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	each
Hare, Shanghai—Tu Chai	—
Partridge—Che Khoo	—
Phoenix—Shan Kai	pair
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 20
Hothow—Hot How Pak Kap	25
Quail—Um Chuan	—
Rice Birds—Wo Pa Chuk	dozen
Snipe—Se Choy	each 28
Turkey Cook—Phor Kai Kung	1b 60
Hen—Na	45
Wild Ducks, Shai—Shang-hoi Bui Ap	—
Teal—Sei Ap Chai	—
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Bu Ap	—

Fish

Fish	Cts.
Garbel—Ka Yu	1b 18
Bream—Nia Yu	15
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hol Shi Yu	17
Carp—Li Yu	26
Catfish—Chik Yu	26
Odish—Mun Yu	12
Crabs—Hui	25
Outlie Fish—Muk Yu	22
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	16
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	14
Dog Fish—Tui To Sa	10
Eels, Cong—Hoi Maon	14
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	25
Yellow—Wong Sun	35
Frogs—Hui Kai	35
Garpops—Sek Pau	60
Gudgoun—Pak Kap Yu	10
Herring—Tao Pak	26
Halibut—Cheung Kwau Kap	24
Labrus—Wong Fo Yu	28
Loach—Wa Yu	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	35
Mackerel—Chi Yu	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	35
Mullet—Chai Yu	20
Oryzias—Sag p	25
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	13
Pelch—Tan Loo	25
Pike—Pa Pau Pong	15
Plaice—Pan Yu	20
Pontret, Black—Hak Chong	28
Pontret, White—Pak Chong	24
Prawns—Ming Ha	45
Ray—Pa Pau Sa	12
Rook Fish—Sek Kau Kung	18
Roach—Chun Yu	16

肉食

Salmon—Ma Yau	1b 35
Shark—Sa Yu	12
Shake—Po Yu	12
Shrimps—Ha	32
Snapper—Lap Yu	38
Soles—Tat Sa Yu	28
Tench—Wan Yu	28
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	22
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kirk Yu	88
White Bait—Ngau Yu Tai	—

Fruits.

Almonds—Hang Tan	1b 30
Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Kow	20
(Chafoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kow	—
Small—Hoi Tung	—
Quart—Van Lai Chi	—
Bananas, large, China—San Shing	15
Bananas, (small)—San Shing	15
Cherries, China—Fong Lun	—
Carambola—Young To	12
Cocconuts—Yeh To	12
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	12
America—Kam San Ning Moong	8
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	1b 30
Fresh—	—
Limes (Sai)—Sai Kung Ling Moong	1b 28
Mango, Manila—Lai Sung Mong	—
Mangosteen—San Chai To	—
Oranges (Canton)—San-ching Tim Chong	12
Oranges Sweet—Tim Chong	—
Pears (American)—Kam San Shooi La	—
(Canton) Cooking—Se Lay	—
Peanuts—Fa Sang	10
Perseimons Large—Hung Tai	18
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Poon Ti Paw Law	12
2nd—	10
Plantain—Tat Chou	1b 15
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	10
Pumelo, Siam—Chin Lo Yau	1b 15
Shanghai—Lo Kwa	—
Walnuts—Hop To	1b 15
Green—Sang Hop To	—
Water Melon—Kam San Sai Kwa	each 5
(China) Sai Kwa	—
Grapes—Sang Po Tai To	—

生口

Artichokes, Shanghai—Shang-hoi An	1b 8
Chai Chai	—
Beans (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	—
(French), Shanghai—Sheng Hoi	—
Pin Tau Nga	—
Scorpa—Ah Choi	1b 5
Long—Tui Kok	—
Peet Root—Hung Chai Tau	each 8
Prinjals, Green—Ching Yau Ka	—
Red—Hung Kiu	—
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choi	—
Cabbage Red—Hung Yek Choi	—
Cabbage, Shanghai—Yek Choi	15
Cano Shoi—Z. omch—Kau Shan	1b 10
Caullflower, Large size—Tat Yeh Choi Pa	each 8
Medium size—Cheung Yeh Choi Pa	—
Small size—Sai Yeh Choi Pa	—
Carrots—Kam Shan	15
Celery, Chinese—Tung Kan Choi	20
Enr. Ish—Young	—
Chillies Dried—Gon Lai Chiu	20
Red—Hung Yau	15
Green—Ching Lat Chiu	15
Curry Root, English—Ka Loo Chiu Liu	10
Jucumbars—Ching Kwa	10
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Garlic—Sun Tau	8
Ginger, young—Sun Te Keung	6
old—Lo Keung	10
Horse Radish, Shai—Lik Kao	15
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	—
Lettuce—Young Sang Choi	1
Water Chennut—Ma Tai	1b 18
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	—
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Cho Koo	30
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam San Fung Kwa	each
Okroos	1b 12
Onions, Bombay—Young Chong Tau	—
Green—Sang Chong	—
Shanghai—Shang-hoi Chong Tau	—
Papaw, 1st qual.—Tai Man San Kwo	each
2nd—Chung	—
Parley—Kun Choi	—
Green Peas—Chiu Tao	1b
Potato sweet—Fan Shu	3
Shanghai—Shang-hoi Shu Tai	14
Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tai	—
American—Yi Ki	10
Foohow—Fook-chow Shu Tai	—
Pumpkin—Tung Kwa	—
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	8
Khushab (Fresh)—Tai Wo	—
Sage—Tse So	—
Shallots—Gon Chung Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Choi	5
Tomatoes—Pan Koi	10
Taro—Wu Tan	6
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	8
Enallah—Young Lo Pak	—
Vegetable Marrow—Chiu Kwa	14
(American)—Kam San Chiu Kwa	—
Water Cress—Sai Yung Choi	15
Lily root—Liu Ngau	5
Yam—Tat Shu	8

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Board has no power to compel holders to sell at the prices quoted.</

